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Ardmore, Wednesday July 10, 1918.

THE PROFITEERS.

The "intense and pitiless light" mentioned by President Wilson in his address to congress last May is heating, as he said it would, upon "every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage." It is beating now particularly upon the profiteers, as a result of the revelations made by the federal trade commission.

There are strenuous efforts being made by interests involved to confuse the situation. It is possible that in some instances the figures of the commission give the wrong impression, and that some of the alleged profiteers have made less money, or made their money less questionably, than the conclusions imply. But the public is not interested in the details. It is interested in the main fact, which looms up clearly enough out of all the mess of argument and recrimination, that there has been profiteering on a big and shameful scale.

Packers, millers, copper men, coal men, oil men, leather men, steel men, cannery men, virtually all the big interests controlling the basic necessities of life, seem to have taken advantage of the war situation to charge "all the traffic would bear." They have found their opportunity in a state of economic confusion which made it possible for them to raise prices on false pretenses, without the public being able to prove extortion.

In some industries it seems almost as if manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers were engaged in one great conspiracy to persuade consumers that prices were bound to rise, and then, having reconciled them to the idea, raising prices arbitrarily in fulfillment of their own prophecy. "Everything is going up" has been the trade motto; and so, naturally enough, everything has gone up.

It is time to stop this movement, to eliminate whatever parts of it are artificial and dishonest. In some instances legal prosecution may be proper. Enlightened public opinion may accomplish a good deal. For the rest, the president himself offered a sound suggestion in that same speech to congress: "The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation."

There is a good, big job of work out for congress this summer.

ENGLAND'S FOOD TRIUMPH.

With more than 200,000 fewer male laborers on the land today than in the year before the war, the people of the British Isles have increased the tillage area by 4,000,000 acres. In England and Wales alone it is estimated that more than 2,500,000 acres of grass land have been broken up and turned into flourishing fields of oats, barley, corn, wheat and potatoes.

Using the potatoes and grain raised this year for bread flour, the United Kingdom, it is said, could supply its entire population with breadstuffs for 40 weeks at the present rate of consumption. That is said to be three or four times the usual production. These crops do not include the large amount of food added to the total supply by gardens of less than an acre in size. These small gardens have added an estimated 800,000 tons of food to the total production.

By these tremendous efforts to raise much of her necessary food, Great Britain has saved tonnage for other purposes. The net savings in ship tonnage effected by increased food production in England and Wales is expected to amount to a million and a half tons by the end of the year.

In other words, the British Isles have been fighting the submarines on their farms as well as upon the sea, with marked success. Are we determined to do as well with our many more acres as the United Kingdom has done with her comparatively few?

"FREE ENERGY."

"Garabed" has failed. A committee of scientists, appointed by congressional resolution, has pronounced a failure the mysterious machine invented by an Armenian resident of Boston, and much advertised as a producer of "free energy." They were convinced that it was only one more specimen added to the long

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list of "perpetual motion machines," with which inventive "cranks" have occupied themselves from time immemorial, and which practical science pronounces an impossibility.

It is an axiom of science that you cannot get something for nothing in the realm of energy, any more than in the realm of finance. All the machinery evolved by civilized man has never really "produced" any energy; it has merely transformed certain kinds of energy into other kinds, which happened to be more useful for our purposes. At no point, in any of the various processes, is there any evidence of any gain of power. Every successive step is attended by some loss of perceptible power.

Actually, the theory is, the quantity of power never changes. Some we use for work; the rest disappears in the form of dissipated heat, electricity, etc. You cannot beat nature's game. The best you can do is to obtain and tap big reservoirs of easily utilized energy, such as coal mines, petroleum wells, waterfalls, wind, etc.

And yet, are we always to be bound by such limitations? Granted that we cannot create energy out of nothing, will it be forever impossible to tap unseen sources of energy, after the manner professed by the Boston inventor?

"We know that the world is instinct with energy, that the whole universe is energy. Big scientists agree that the 'ether' which fills and permeates all space from here to and beyond the outermost star, is vibrant with energy intense and concentrated beyond anything we can imagine.

Sir Oliver Lodge has worked out by experiment and computation the amazing conclusion that every cubic millimeter of the universal ether of space—a volume about as large as the head of a small pin—has in it the equivalent of a thousand tons of matter, "squirming internally with the velocity of light," and that this squirming represents "an energy equivalent to the output of a million horsepower station for 40 million years."

Shall we remain forever unable to tap the merest fraction of this inconceivable energy encompassing us on all sides? Many scientists believe that some day a mechanical genius will succeed where Garabed Gragossian and all his predecessors have failed. If so, the lot of the human race henceforth will be an enviable one. All man has ever dreamed of material achievement and leisure may become a reality.

A PARABLE.

War Experiences of Brand Whitlock Broadens His Mind—Carlyle's Soundproof Room.

Washington Star: Brand Whitlock said in an address in Washington:

"My war experiences have done me good. They have broadened my mind. I am a writer rather than a politician, and we writers live too restricted lives.

"You know the story of Carlyle and his soundproof room in Chelsea. Carlyle had built a soundproof room for himself on the top of his house. The room had no windows, but only a skylight for illuminating purposes. To an elderly visitor from Craigenputtock the room was shown proudly by Carlyle, and the visitor gave a cackling laugh and said:

"My conscience, this is fine! Here ye may write and study all the best o' yer life, an' nobody'll be a bit the wiser!"

The Real Labor Shortage.

Atlantic Labor is not scarce in America, so far as quantity is concerned. I question the probability of quantitative shortage of labor during the war. If such shortages should occur, potential supplies of female and minor labor will fill up the gap. But labor of quality is scarce in every manual occupation; in agriculture, mining, forestry, manufactures, transportation; and there is no reservoir from which that quality shortage can be relieved. Our hope for relief rests solely in such mobilization as will place the existing skilled labor where it will do the most good, in a subdivision and specialization of tasks so that partly skilled persons may be able to do them, and in the intensive training of promising young workers for such work as they can be prepared for during the emergency.

Figureless New-Rich.

Birmingham Age-Herald: "She needn't put on no fine airs with me," sneered Bertha, the shoplady. "What's the matter, hun?" asked Tillie, at the next counter. "One of them new-riches was here just now. She ain't got nothing on me, 'lar! 's grammar's concerned, an' I've got her beaten to a pulp when it comes to a figure."

Possible Agreement Upon Which We Entered the War

(By J. S. Mullen.)

In my imagination, and, perhaps, the following actually happened, as subsequent history will develop.

Sometime early in March, 1917, the English and French ambassadors to this country arranged a conference, highly secretive in its character, with the president. They frankly told the president that by reason of the forty years' preparedness of the Germans, the probable collapse of Russia, and the unpreparedness of France, Italy and England, that the cause of the allies was doomed, and that if America ever intended to enter the war, we must not wait a moment. They urged that civilization itself stood imperiled, and the domination of the world by a single power was imminent. Whereupon, the president, regarding the solemnity of the hour, and the importance of the occasion, possibly made the following statement:

"We are fully aware of the violation of The Hague conventions upon the part of Germany and her allies; the rape of Belgium; of her atrocious conduct in northern France; of her trying to array Mexico and Japan against us; of her practice of sabotage and destruction of property in our own country, and of her inhumane submarine activities. But leading our people into a world war is the most serious proposition in the history of our country. I wish to be substantially assured:

First: If we enter the war, we must of necessity take our naval forces through the Panama Canal for service along the Atlantic and in European waters, and transfer all of our troops from the west to the east, leaving the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Pacific coast unguarded. It has been rumored that Japan is both ambitious and none too friendly to us. She may abandon the cause of the allies, and using our extremity as her opportunity, join with Germany, seize the Philippines and Honolulu, employing these as bases, attack and land armies upon our western coast. I desire to know that Japan will remain true.

Second: It is the hope of America that by righteous conduct to earn and merit the confidence and good will of China, I have caused to be sent to Calhoun, as you are aware, a learned professor, holding the chair of political economy in one of our best institutions of learning, for the purpose of educating the Chinese people and the high officers of that republic in the ways of this country. Japan may wish to dominate the Orient. She may take this as an occasion to impose secret treaties on China violative of our open door policy, and dismember that empire. We wish assurance that there shall be no fa-

vored nation there; that the trade of China shall be open to the world, to the end that we may feed, as the year go on, our commerce and our ideas to these 400,000,000 of people; and that ancient country shall remain intact under the control of her people to work out, in conjunction with the other nations of the world, her rightful destiny.

Third: There is some world-wide discussion that the coming treaties of peace will make the Kiel canal, the Suez canal, and the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles international highways, in the control of a joint high commission. But, gentlemen, American brains and American money constructed the Panama canal; it is highly essential to our eternal peace and welfare that that highway remain forever in the hands of this government. I want assurance that nothing will be done to interfere with this arrangement.

Fourth: There are few planks in our foreign policy, but the most important of what few planks there are is the Monroe Doctrine. The Western World is now owned by western people. It must remain so. No matter what may be said around the green table, the observance of this doctrine by the world shall remain fixed and inviolate.

Fifth: We will want nothing out of this war for ourselves. If we go in, it will be for the sole upshot of upholding our honor and the preservation of the highest ideals to the future for the race. Therefore, there must be no separate peace, but we all wage war together. And where there is a controversy among ourselves this government shall be deferred to and our decision shall be final.

These assurances were given by all of the allied governments. Whereupon, this government entered the war, pledging the entire resources of this great country to its successful prosecution.

This makes President Woodrow Wilson, at this moment, the most valuable single life on this earth. His means of securing information, coupled with his vast academic knowledge, in the very nature of things causes him to know possibly more than all of us together. When he acts, he knows what is going on back of the curtains on the world's stage. Therefore, let us not criticize at least, too hastily. He knows what he is about. None question his love of country, none doubt his integrity, none doubt his eminent ability. Personally, I think he is one of the greatest men ever lived in any nation nor in any time.

In the temple of the omnipotent God the clock of destiny is striking the hour. And in these most solemn moments let us so act that he knows that we are with him, "to the last dollar, the last man, and to the last heartbeat."

Markets

COTTON.

New Orleans, July 10.—After hesitation on the opening call today and a loss of three points on December, cotton moved up to higher levels on fear that the weekly crop accounts from the government would make unfavorable mention of droughty conditions, especially in the western belt. At the end of the first half hour of trading prices were 22 points over yesterday's close.

At the high of the morning prices were 30 to 31 points up net. The weekly crop returns were more favorable than expected, and the market slumped as a consequence, standing at the middle of the day 4 to 7 points under yesterday's close on the most active months.

The market became quiet with prices inclined to sag. At 1 o'clock the trading months were 11 to 12 points below yesterday's final.

PRODUCE.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—Butter and poultry unchanged. Eggs, firsts 36, seconds 30. Potatoes firm, 250 265.

GRAIN.

Chicago, July 10.—Bearish aspects of the government crop report brought about only temporary weakness in the corn market today. On the decline, buying in which one of the largest houses was completely led to a sharp rally. Opening prices which ranged from 5-8 cents off to 1-8 cent advance, with August at 154 7-8 to 155 1-8, and Sept. 155 3-8 to 155 1-2, were followed by a general upturn to well above yesterday's finish.

The fact that temperatures were below the seasonal normal throughout the belt, operated as a bullish factor. Prices closed unsettled 1-4 to 7-8 net higher, with August 155 3-4 to 155 7-8 and Sept. 156 1-4.

Oats swayed with corn. After opening 1-2 cent down to 1-8 cent up, with August 70 7-8 to 71, the market scored a moderate gain all around.

Lack of support caused provisions to sag. Subsequently stockyard longs who were said to have been good buyers of late, did considerable unloading.

LIVESTOCK.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—Hogs, receipts 11,000; steady 5 to 10 cts. higher; bulk 16.95 @ 17.15; heavy 17.00 @ 17.25; light 16.85 @ 17.10; pigs 16.00 @ 16.75.

Cattle receipts 11,000, including

CITY NEWS AND VIEWS

Nelse Coleman of El Paso, a former resident of Ardmore, is spending a few days here.

Mrs. Gaylord Nelson has returned from Ithaca, Michigan where she spent four weeks.

W. W. Clemens left last night for Grantburg, Ill., to spend the remainder of the month.

Sergeant Roy C. Smith of the army recruiting station has been transferred to the station at Salt Lake City, Utah, and will leave tomorrow for that place. Sergeant Smith has been in Ardmore for some time, and the change was of his own choice.

Mrs. Laura Lee, who has been visiting her mother at Wirt, was in Ardmore today en route to her home at Drumright.

Mrs. Bessie Davis went to Berwyn today for a short visit with relatives.

Mrs. J. E. Cheek went to Fillmore today to visit relatives.

Palmer Shumate, who has been visiting his parents in Ardmore, returned today to his home at Wichita, Kansas.

Rodney Adams went to Stillwater today where he will spend the summer with his uncle.

Mrs. J. A. Newman went to Oklahoma City today where she will visit relatives for a short time.

Miss Josie Turner left today for Coleman, Texas, where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. Arch Carpenter went to Oklahoma City today where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. R. B. Stephens went to Sulphur today.

Mrs. James McKinney, her daughter, Miss Canilla, and Miss Marion Severance, all of Durant, were in Ardmore today en route to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. J. A. Dillingham, who has been visiting in Madril, returned today to her home at Wynnewood.

J. A. West of Wilson left today for Sulphur Springs, Texas, where he will spend the summer.

Charles Jones, constable at Wilson, brought Jinks Russon in from the oil field and placed him in the county jail with a charge of vagrancy against him.

Mrs. G. W. Wood is in receipt of a card from her son, Sergeant S. W. Wood, announcing his safe arrival overseas.

E. C. Neal, charged with being a vagrant and a "dope fiend," was in police court this morning. He was sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and the sentence was suspended until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to give him a chance to leave town.

Clem C. Tittsworth, 21, of Henryetta, and Katharine Vestal, 20, of Ardmore, were married yesterday afternoon by Justice Franklin Bourland. The groom became of age the day before he secured his marriage license and was not old enough to register on June 5. He wore a uniform and said he belonged to the National Guard.

Up to the present time the Ardmore Milling Company has purchased 4,903 bushels of wheat. The first wheat was brought in June 26, which was three days later than last year. The yield is running from 15 to 35 bushels to the acre, with an average estimated at from 20 to 25 bushels. Number two is being purchased at \$2 a bushel.

Morris G. Ramsey of the United States navy came yesterday to spend a 30-day furlough with his sister, Mrs. S. D. Stark, 202 E. street, southeast. Mr. Ramsey, who is a first class fireman, was a member of the crew of the American transport Covington which was sunk by a submarine July 1 on its return trip from France. He had been injured and was in a hospital in New York at the time his ship was sunk. Mr. Ramsey enlisted at Dallas.

Miss Mary Diggins and Miss Florence Corley of Fort Worth, Texas, came yesterday to visit Miss Diggins' sister, Mrs. Marvin Wolvertson.

Mrs. Grace Spaulding, Kechnel and children, John and Patricia, have returned after a fortnight's stay in Galveston, Texas.

Messages from Ardmore boys who have safely landed overseas.

Drafted Man Cuts Throat.

Monroe, La., July 10.—Lloyd Lassiter, alias Laster, wanted by the local draft board at Thomasville, Ga., cut his throat and died within a few minutes when confronted here last night by officers with a warrant for his arrest. After Lassiter died the officers prevented a woman who claims to be his wife from slashing herself with the weapon Lassiter had used. A message from Thomasville stated that Lassiter had deserted his wife there.

Too Late.

Wadsworth Gas Attack: Raw National Army Recruit (Italian parentage)—Halt! Who dere? Soldier (after taps)—Friend. Same Recruit—No friend. Too late.

Return of Old Friend.

Jacksonville Times-Union: The commentaries are on and now again our old friend "Baccalaureate" is featured in every story and is as hard to spell as ever.

A Bang-Up Wedding.

Grand Rapids News: The marriage is announced of Kathryn Cannon and William Popp.

have been received from Sergeant Frank S. Wolvertson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wolvertson; Clarence Satterfield, who was formerly employed at the Slaughter Motor Company, and Sergeant. Worth Webb, brother of Ran Webb. Each of these boys were members of K Company, 357th infantry, Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. R. E. Malone of Dallas, Texas, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. W. Butcher.

In the weekly tournament at the Atlantic City Sharpshooting School B. A. Simpson Jr., who is in Atlantic City to spend the summer, scored 77 out of 100 targets. It is said that the reports of American successes in France are giving impetus to the interest in marksmanship which is sending visitors from many cities to the ocean traps to pound away at soaring targets. Many women, some of whom rapidly are becoming adept, are included among the enthusiastic novitiates.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Busby, who live four miles south of Ardmore, announce the birth of a son, Sunday.

WAR SUMMARY

(By The Associated Press)

A new provisional government for Siberia has been set up in Vladivostok in control of Czech-Slovak forces. It will oppose the central powers. The new government is reported to have the support of the population.

Admiral von Hintze, the German minister at Christiania, is reported will succeed Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann as German foreign secretary. Emperor William is said to have accepted von Kuehlmann's resignation which probably was brought forth by remarks made in his recent speech to the reichstag as to the improbability of ending the war by force of arms. Admiral von Hintze is the former minister to China and Mexico.

Fighting activity on the western and Italian fronts still is confined to local operations. The lull on both fronts, however, will not be prolonged as there are many signs that the great combats which marked the German offensives on the west and the Austrian stroke in Italy will shortly be rivalled.

Satisfactory as have been the "nibbling" tactics of the allied command, apparently they have not yet aroused the Germans to action. Franco-American troops on the French front have taken 5,400 prisoners since June 15. The German hesitation in resuming the offensive is giving the allies, although prepared to meet it, little concern as day by day they improve their positions by advances in local operations which a year or so ago would have been looked upon as sizeable battles.

In an attack against the new French positions in the Longpont region south of the Aisne, the Germans have failed.

Enemy Doesn't Strike Back

The enemy has made no attempt to recoup the losses sustained in the French forward movement southwest of Noyon, and which the Ger-

mans lost 530 prisoners and thirty machine guns.

Weather on the British front has been rainy and unfavorable. Berlin continues to report official ally that all allied efforts are being repulsed. Allied patrol actions are made too appear as small raids. Claim is made by the German command that "successful local engagements" have been fought west of Chateau Thierry where the Americans and French guard the Retz forest east of Villers Cotteterts.

Allied communiques make no mention of any fighting there.

Huns Beaten in Albania. Franco-Italian successes in Albania apparently threaten seriously the Austro-Hungarian situation in central Albania. The French are making good gains in eastern Albania west of Lake Ochrida, while the Italians are advancing speedily in the west. The Austrian line appears to be V-shaped, with the allies pressing hard on both flanks, and the point of the salient being near Berat. An Austrian retirement of any moment would probably compel the Bulgarians to rearrange their lines in Macedonia, east of Lake Ochrida.

FOREST FIRES RAGE IN NORTHWEST WOODS

Spokane, Wash., July 10.—Dry electrical storms have aided the havoc created by forest fires in the Clearwater district of Montana and in the Cispus district in Washington. A fire at the edge of the Rainier National forest reserve was spreading and now covers an area of 150 square miles.

Soldiers Want Home Papers. London, July 10.—"More home papers," is the constant appeal from the American soldiers in the camps and hospitals in Great Britain, says an American Red Cross report made public today.

Baltimore prohibits professional ball games on Sundays.

MILK
For Sunday night supper.
For perfect pastries.
For conservation of meat.
For children at all times.
Use more Milk and co-operate with the National Food Administration. Guaranteed sweet for your breakfast.

PRIMROSE DAIRY FARM
Mort Woods, Prop., Phone 460
(We Favor City Inspection of All Food Products)

"Sit Down; Take 'Em Off!"

REPAIRING
While You Wait

Raines Saddlery Co.
210 West Main Phone 190
We Call For and Deliver 'crae



ALWAYS PHONE 366

or a step or three down Caddo to Third Avenue and you are right. Just step into that big box house full of carloads of fine furniture, etc., the best in Ardmore, and all kinds of household goods, new or second-hand from a spoon to a parlor suite. We exchange new household goods for old or pay cash. Phone 366. Free auto delivery. We repair all makes of stoves and furniture and our expert upholsterer can do it cheaper. No rents to pay—no house to sell.

C. P. HALL

New and Second-Hand Outfitter, Third and Caddo.

Be careful. Don't stop in some cheap brick house and get skinned.



J. L. LYON

A DEMOCRAT
FOR STATE TREASURER

Primary August 6, 1918.

To the Voters of Oklahoma:

I made my former campaign without losing a day's time to my employers, and my race for state treasurer will be made and I will not lose a day from my office. My time belongs to the people of this state and you will find me in my office—not a private office, but in the one with my working force—at any time you call. I have been your servant for three years, and my total personal expense has only been \$121.90, and my office has been conducted at an expense of less than \$14,000 per year, and revenues collected and turned into the state treasury are in excess of \$570,000. I have given my personal attention to the office all of the time. I made no promise in my former campaign and will make none in this, except, if nominated and elected, I will be your faithful and efficient servant.

J. L. LYON.